

# The Sun

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1907.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Mail Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.

DAILY, Per Month.....\$2 00  
DAILY, Per Year.....20 00  
SUNDAY, Per Year.....2 00  
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year.....22 00  
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month.....2 00

Published by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association, at 130 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York. President and Treasurer of the Association, WILLIAM M. LAFAN, 130 Nassau street; Secretary of the Association, FRANKLIN BARTLETT, 5 Nassau street.

Paris office, 32 Rue Louis le Grand. The daily and Sunday editions are on sale at Kiosque 12, near the Grand Hotel, Kiosque 17, Boulevard des Capucines, corner Place de l'Opera, and Kiosque 19, Boulevard des Capucines, corner Rue Louis le Grand.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have returned articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

We should like to see that feeling engendered in this community respecting the candidacy of Mr. WHITMAN which should lead to his election in conditions analogous to the conditions that marked the election of Mr. HUGHES. There is no longer any doubt of the entire proficiency of the voters in the matter of marking their ballots. When this State went overwhelmingly Democratic the voters knew how to elect one Republican and one Republican was the present Governor of the State.

It would be a mighty attractive, encouraging and wholesome proposition if Mr. WHITMAN were to be similarly elected, as a testimony to the prevalence of decency and civic pride, to say nothing of a generous conviction that in honoring an able and faithful Judge the community honors itself!

How unaffectedly grateful we would be if this the humble aspiration of THE SUN should incline a vote or two in Judge WHITMAN'S favor!

## The Pacific Purposes of President Roosevelt.

While publicity has served to modify materially the programme of the transfer of the American Navy from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean and has in a certain measure relieved the project of its duplicity, nothing has been done that affords any truthful or satisfactory explanation of the movement. Still, the elimination of the Subig Bay feature of the excursion, with the contemptuous reference to Congress of the question of the fleet's return, is something for which to be sufficiently grateful. It is definitely decided that the war vessels are to sail on December 16 in defiance of public opinion and of the intelligent and expert criticism of foreign nations.

The following observations printed nearly a month since in the *World* appear to us to have gained force and pertinency:

"If there has never been any deeper purpose in transferring virtually the entire naval force to Pacific waters than Mr. ROOSEVELT now says, why all the official secrecy, why so many official denials and evasions?"

"Why, when the rumor first got abroad, should Secretary LORR have been permitted on June 19 to say at Oyster Bay that he had 'not heard of any report that a fleet was to be sent to the Western Coast'?"

"Why was Mr. LORR on July 2 allowed to re-affirm that the President has not even considered sending any ships to the Pacific?"

"Why, when Secretary Roosevelt let the cat out of the bag at Oyster Bay, should Mr. LORR the same day at Oyster Bay have admitted that 'there is no intention of sending the fleet at once to the Pacific' and add that it might go 'to the Mediterranean or to the South Atlantic'?"

"Why, again, was Mr. LORR at Oyster Bay on August 1 deceitfully repeating, 'As I have said before, they may go to the Pacific'?"

"On August 28 Mr. LORR was permitted to announce officially that the President had passed on the details of the fleet's voyage. Why for more than two months was the country deliberately supplied with misinformation and falsehood?"

"Why, in the face of the facts, did President ROOSEVELT deliberately preserve a course that aroused suspicion, inflamed jealousy at home and in Japan and strained the friendly relations between the two peoples?"

"If the purpose of the cruise is so innocent and commonplace, what excuse can the Administration offer for its secrecy, duplicity and deceit?"

For ourselves it is at this time sufficient that we contentedly affirm that the articles upon this subject printed recently in THE SUN are no longer true. The same is a gain for which we are devoutly thankful.

## On a High Plane.

In the Republican canvass in New Jersey an elevated moral purpose and an exaltation in standing for the right and defying the powers of evil are strikingly present.

Judge FORT was nominated to the inspiring strains of a popular hymn, which has been adopted and adapted as his campaign song. As he swings round the circle, shaking hands and telling stories, the Hon. FRANKLIN MURPHY, chairman of the Republican State committee, likens him to MARTIN LUTHER, a similitude that must appeal to the great mass of German citizens. Mr. MURPHY cannot too much admire the Judge for his boldness as a militant reformer who reckons not where his words fall so long as they are true and right. To Mr. MURPHY the Judge is always striking an unaffected attitude and saying: "I can do no more else. Here stand I."

Nothing in the campaign has mystified and hurt Mr. MURPHY more than the reflection upon the Republican party implied in a challenge from the Hon. ROBERT E. HUDSPETH of the Democratic State committee to spend no money in the purchase of votes on election day. Mr. MURPHY'S reply is what might have been expected of a gentleman conducting a campaign on a high moral plane and conscious alike of the rectitude of his intentions and the good name of the party which honors him with its trust:

"I am sorry to learn that the party you represent is to be backward in this regard, much as I

you desire me to send over two or three trusty Republicans to watch the wicked Democrats in Hudson county I can send you some that can be relied upon. You invite me to join you in a promise that we will not use or permit to be used any money for the purpose of improperly influencing a voter. That is only to ask me to continue a custom I have observed throughout my political life. But, like my morning prayers, I am willing to renew that promise every day."

Without fear and without reproach Judge FORT, the candidate, and Mr. MURPHY, the worthy chairman, pursue the tenor of their way, inflexibly righteous and consecrated to the service of the people of New Jersey. There seems to be an evangelical enthusiasm in Mr. MURPHY'S devotion to Judge FORT, and the Judge's devotion to the public interests is daily renewed, like Mr. MURPHY'S morning prayer. It is an inspiring sight. How can the voters fail to rally for the right!

## A Statesman on the Rampage.

The Hon. CHAMP CLARK had a high old time the other night in Washington when he addressed the Missouri Society of that city. Before a gathering composed largely of Missouri persons who draw Federal salaries at the capital and survey the field of statesmanship from the serene elevation of a department stool he denounced the municipal, and incidentally of course, the national, Government at the top of an always penetrating voice.

We are interested, however, chiefly in Mr. CLARK'S assertion that the people of Washington have "given up their liberties for one-half their taxes." This is news to us and mighty bad news at that. Our understanding has always been that the United States, as the owner of considerably more than half the superficial area of the District of Columbia, agrees to pay 50 per cent of the general expenses of local government, but that private owners are taxed quite reasonably upon their own holdings. For example, to select a small and compact illustration, one would say that \$115 is a very fair amount to pay each year upon a property which would not bring more than \$15,000 in the open market. No doubt taxpayers in certain Missouri localities, say St. Louis at a guess, are governed more expensively, but it would puzzle Mr. CLARK, we fancy, to show that they have any greater individual liberty in the conduct of their own affairs to show for it.

Meanwhile we should like exceedingly to know just what proud privilege of citizenship Mr. CLARK'S friends and admirers have forfeited by taking up their residence in Washington and obtaining their means of livelihood from the national Treasury. Unless they depart very radically from the established custom in the case of Federal employees at the capital they retain their political domicile at home and vote in Missouri with old time fluency and fervor whenever they think their liberties need exercise. Mr. CLARK declares that "Washington is the worst governed city in the world," but the permanent and legitimate residents do not seem to think so, and until they offer a protest against the existing arrangement maybe it would be well to think of reformers from other parts to think of something else.

But it is ten to one that we are taking the Hon. CHAMP CLARK too seriously. In all human probability he was only trying to make his Missourians feel at home by giving them a layout of the good old familiar "hot stuff" they learned to love at Cowskin Prairie.

## Socialism in England.

There seems to be no doubt that in England the attention of politicians and thinking men is becoming absorbed in the progress which of late has been made by socialism in that country. The renewal of the Unionist campaign for a preferential tariff and the Liberal Premier's announcement of his plan to limit the powers of the House of Lords, interesting as they may be of themselves, are yet but unimpressive incidents compared with the energy and effectiveness of the Socialist propaganda which is said to be making converts daily in every urban centre, and which aims at nothing short of a conquest of the whole working population. The old instrumentalities, the Social-Democratic Federation and the Fabian Society, are by no means the only bodies now enlisted in the work, for practically the Independent Labor party, which is becoming a power in the House of Commons, has been converted into a Socialist machine and many of the meetings now taking place are held under its auspices.

The demands which the British Socialists do not hesitate to make in speeches and pamphlets are sweeping and drastic. They will of course cooperate in the Government's attempt to cripple the House of Lords, although their own intention is to do away with it altogether. Old age pensions they mean to have, and Mr. ASQUITH, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has agreed to set aside a part of the national revenue for the purpose. Socialists will resist, however, any effort made in Parliament to put a part of the cost of old age pensions upon the mass of workmen in the form of indirect taxation. Such pensions, they say, must be financed by the taxation not of the poor but of the rich. These two demands, old age pensions and the paralysis of the House of Lords, are only initial features of the programme, the ultimate objects of which include the abolition of the monarchy, of standing armies and of all indirect taxation; the repudiation of the national debt, and the institution of a cumulative tax on all incomes and inheritances exceeding \$1,500; the nationalization of all trusts, the establishment of public ownership of food and coal supplies and of the drink traffic; the establishment of State restaurants and State pawnshops; gratuitous insurance by the State against sickness and accident, and the free maintenance of all children up to the age of sixteen who are attending State schools.

Their leaders, speaking through the national council of the Independent Labor party, repudiate the charge that in England socialism is opposed to religion. They declare that on the contrary the Socialist movement in Great Britain embraces men and women of all forms of belief, and concedes the most absolute freedom in religious matters to every

one. A resolution lately passed by the Council of the Independent Laborites also denies that socialism is antagonistic to the family organization, though it should be optional with any parent to transfer to the State the duties which he owes his children but is unable to perform. It is further asserted that the disintegration of the family which notoriously has been going on in England for some generations has been owing to the system which it is the purpose of socialism to supplant, the system responsible for the creation of slums, the employment of children in factories and the dragging of mothers into workshops.

Now as to the political methods by which the programme is to be pushed. Socialist workmen are exhorted never again to form the alliance with the Liberals which was carried out at the last general election, when distinctively Laborite candidates were put forward only in electoral districts where they were supposed to have a fair chance of success, Laborite votes in other constituencies going to the Liberal nominees. Hereafter in every district the Laborites will have candidates of their own. The effect of this manoeuvre, as recent by-elections have shown, will be to make the Liberals and Unionists nearly counterbalance one another in the House of Commons and thus signify to increase the influence of the Independent Labor party. The influence thus gained is first to be used for a reconstruction of the electoral machinery of the House of Commons, which is denounced as fifty years behind the times. In the eyes of the Laborites, indeed, it is a mockery to talk about the will of the people prevailing in Great Britain while the existing electoral conditions obtain.

The deep interest now exhibited by British Unionists in the progress making by Socialists indicates a conviction that the latter are becoming a power to be reckoned with. That in an evenly divided House of Commons they would bid against the Liberals for Socialist cooperation is evident from the fact that one of the few projects of the Bannerman Government to which the House of Lords assented was the bill exempting the corporate funds of trade unions from liability for damage inflicted in pursuance of their orders. And yet incomparably more could be said against this measure than against most of the bills thrown out.

## The Governor and the Sheriff.

The first question that comes to mind on reading Governor HUGHES'S telegram to the Sheriff of Westchester county on the subject of preserving the peace in Yonkers is "Why did the Sheriff ask the Governor what he should do?" The Sheriff should know his powers and his responsibilities. Most Sheriffs do. Is Sheriff LANE of Westchester county an exception to the rule?

Possibly Sheriff LANE of Westchester county knows his duties and responsibilities, but wanted to evade them. He may want to "put it up" to Governor HUGHES. It is even conceivable that an opportunity was believed to exist in the Yonkers situation to force CHARLES EVANS HUGHES to say or do something that might detract from his popularity with all classes of citizens, a popularity that is most distasteful to numerous political wise men and managers of the State, some of whom live in Westchester county.

If this last supposition touches the heart of Sheriff LANE'S appeal for advice and discloses its true motive, the plot failed. The Governor was "not conversant with the facts"; he "did not undertake to direct the particular action" Sheriff LANE "should take", and he added:

"It is your duty with entire impartiality to take whatever action may be necessary to maintain law and order. You have abundant authority for this purpose, and you will be held strictly responsible for your performance of this duty."

Was an effort made to entrap the Governor? It is not improbable.

## One Cuban Problem.

An esteemed Cuban contemporary, *La Lucha*, paints a heartbreaking picture of the condition of the laboring classes in Havana:

"The strike has progressed far enough and has wrought sufficient misery upon the poor families of the workmen who are now forced to beg and depend upon public charity for the little they get to eat."

It is asserted, moreover, that the employers are suffering also and that by reason of the paralysis of trade and the general hardships incurred by business men and financiers as the result of the strike even the most sympathetic and kindly in these classes will soon be unable, however well disposed, to render the simplest office of helpful charity.

*La Lucha* therefore thinks that Governor MAGOON is in duty bound to intervene and compose all disagreements in the interests of civilization and humanity. "Were the Governor to demand that the differences between the laborers and their employers 'be settled by arbitration, it might prove to be the means of bringing order out of chaos.'"

"The country is being impoverished and the people are becoming desperate over the situation. The sooner the Provisional Governor will take the bull by the horns the greater good he will do to the country."

It were a sorrowful conclusion should Governor MAGOON decide that his duty in Cuba is limited to a preservation of the public peace and that purely local problems must be referred to the patriotism, the common sense and the virtue of the people. Sorrowful, we mean, for those Cubans, represented by *La Lucha*, who think that the "intervening government" should adjust its demonstrations of authority to their private interests.

## The Great Classifier.

When Mr. BRYAN turns his face from politics to tillmanian social problems his wonderful knowledge of conditions and his complete understanding of human nature astonish and bewilder. Last week he talked of the "middle class" and, true scientist that he is, gave his definition of that much used pair of words. Mr. BRYAN'S "middle class" consists of those who are neither too poor nor too

rich to take interest in the world and their government.

It is a definition based on purely material considerations. Mr. BRYAN did not tell what amount of property excluded a man from the middle class at one end or what degree of poverty debarred a man from it at the other. Perhaps he had no time for such elaboration of his definition. This indeed may well have been the case, for the details would have been difficult to manage.

In every community there are rich men with time for social and political activities, while living side by side with them are men of equal fortune too wrapped up in their own business to devote any attention to public affairs. Likewise there are mechanics, clerks, laborers, who engage in works of philanthropy, who do their share to influence the nation's fate, thoughtfully and conscientiously, while their coworkers, receiving the same salaries or wages, neglect all interests except their own. To enter into a discussion of the figures at which a man's money resources make him ineligible to the honor of membership in the Bryan "middle class" might have imposed on Mr. BRYAN a task that would have necessitated real knowledge, exact thinking and serious analysis, three things he avoids as much as possible.

Perhaps the rank of Vice-Admiral should exist permanently in the navy of the United States, but the creation of the office solely for the benefit of ROBERT D. EVANS would be most ill advised and unjust. His record in no way entitles him to an honor so conspicuous. The bestowal of the title on him would deprive it for all time of peculiar significance as a reward for acts of extraordinary daring, skill, devotion or transcendent importance.

Former Senator CARMACK of Tennessee will speak here next Tuesday evening for the benefit of the Police Relief Association. —Atlanta Constitution.

The blazing eloquence and poise of Mr. CARMACK would make him more at home at the Firemen's Relief Association.

Colonel CRAWFORD, a Democratic politician of Texas, has been "denouncing" the Hon. J. B. BAILEY, apparently waiting for that apostle of amity to resent the denunciation by force and arms. BAILEY has wallowed in epithets so long that they have ceased to have a meaning in Texas, and probably are without meaning to himself. Why does Colonel CRAWFORD want to get BAILEY "hurling" lies and language again?

## A Tacoma correspondent writes us as follows:

"I see nothing in THE SUN about the Taft cocktail at the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce banquet in his honor before sailing. Both in Tacoma and Seattle cocktails reigned at the Taft entertainments, and yet the chronicles are silent. If the Vice-President is to be retired the great Secretary and the 'square deal' is a blooming fraud."

"Down with all candidates who suffer cocktails," says JOHN G. WOOLLEY, who is now practicing law in Honolulu.

When at Tacoma Mr. TAFT was the personal representative of Mr. ROOSEVELT, who is privileged to do as he pleases. Indeed, perhaps any candidate but Mr. FAIRBANKS would be allowed to take a cocktail, actually or constructively. Mr. FAIRBANKS is held to a higher standard of duty than can be imposed upon other men. The country expects more of him; and the Rum Power is bound to discredit him by every treasonable and hellish malice of which it is capable. It seems curious that both the President and Vice-President should be the victims of a conspiracy.

## THE ENTRY INTO SILENCE.

From the Magazine of Wisdom.

You are all more or less aware of the benefits resulting from an entry into silence. Every philosophy teaches and experience has shown that the first effort toward peace and harmony should be silence. If we are about to undertake an arduous task or are called upon to make an important decision a moment's silence will often be the means of correct guidance.

As thoughts have an undeniably power over the self, we should carefully guard them. As a man thinks, so he is."

We ask each and every one of our readers to join with us for five minutes daily.

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## THE NASHVILLE SPEECH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The speech of the President in the auditorium of this city would have been well enough had he been the Governor of Tennessee speaking to its Legislature and people or the Governor of New York speaking to its Legislature and people.

There were among those who listened to the President many who recalled that in his last message of 1906 to the Legislature when Governor of New York he dwelt at great length on the abuses perpetrated by corporations, but unlike Governor Hughes he did not formulate and cause to be put in the statutes of New York needed remedial enactments.

The injuries inflicted on the country by corporations and the amalgamation of corporations, popularly known as "trusts," had thrived as never before from the year 1890 to the date of Governor Roosevelt's message at the end of 1906—a period when the Republican party was supreme in every branch of the Federal Government.

If candor then existed or now exist in the body politic, such as the President described in this city, it was then and is now the surgical work of the several States to remove them in a way to save the life of each patient. Treatment of cancerous corporations should, in order to be satisfactory and permanent, begin at home and in each State.

Any reform undertaken by Congress or the President should be secondary and in aid of local reform. Had Mr. Roosevelt remained Governor of New York he would probably have realized that constitutional truth and acted on it, but when he became President he iterated and reiterated in messages to Congress the ideas and the identical language of his message as Governor of New York, as if writing to the Legislature instead of Congress.

He quite failed to see that before he could even enter on the execution of his office as President he had to take an oath not only to execute faithfully the laws of the United States but to the best of his ability to "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." He did not seem at all to realize when in Nashville that it is not the Constitution of New York or any other State that he is bound to "preserve, protect and defend," but of the United States, whether that last named Constitution does or does not suit his ideas.

When the President in his Nashville speech defined "my policies" he retreated from his previous advocacy of such new legislation as he has presently urged on Congress in order to increase the power imparted by the interstate commerce clause. He said:

"Now, gentlemen, these policies of mine can be summed up in one brief sentence. They represent the effort to pursue successful democracy. What 'dishonesty' can Congress and the President punish? All Tennessee knows it is only acts defined and forbidden by Congress as crimes that the President or Federal courts can punish. The judicial power of the United States has no such jurisdiction over common law offenses as each State has. 'Dishonesty' must be, by a constitutional law, placed in the hands of the Federal courts before the President can enforce its punishment. Nearly all the dishonesty he described or mentioned or alluded to in his Nashville speech can be punished only by individual States."

## HUDSON HIGHLAND BOBCATS.

The Doodletown Nimrod and His Dunderberg Quarry.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Bobcats, wildcats or lynxes, as one may prefer to call them, are certainly not extinct in the Hudson Highlands. The mountain lion has no such jurisdiction over common law offenses as each State has. 'Dishonesty' must be, by a constitutional law, placed in the hands of the Federal courts before the President can enforce its punishment. Nearly all the dishonesty he described or mentioned or alluded to in his Nashville speech can be punished only by individual States."

The writer visited him yesterday in his home at the foot of the Timp Pass, and in the course of a conversation about the famous Doodletown quarry he said that he had been told by his young son last winter in Dunderberg. This man is no mean hunter himself, and he knows the mountain lion like a book. He is a great sportsman by marriage of a member of the expedition which found and immediately thereafter forever lost track of the famous Long Tinker mine, the story of which was told at length in THE SUN a little more than a year ago.

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